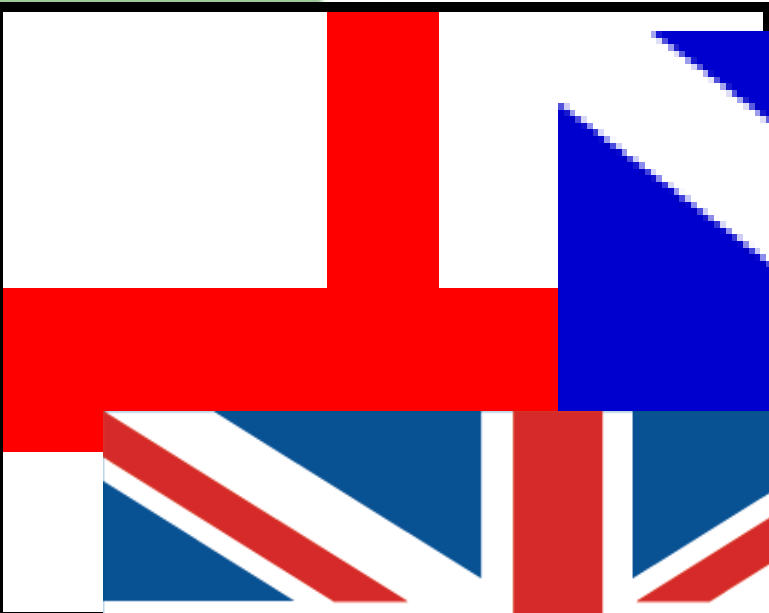


The background of the image is the Union Jack, the national flag of the United Kingdom, featuring a red cross on a white field with blue and red diagonal stripes in the quarters.

UNITED KINGDOM

	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Land, sq. km	244,000	130,000	21,000	78,000	14,000
Population, mn	54	45	3	5	1
Capital	London	London	Cardiff	Edinburgh	Belfast
Largest cities	Belfast, Cardiff	Liverpool, Oxford	Brecon, Sweeney	Glasgow	Belfast
Rivers	Tay	Thames, Severn	Dee	Spey	Bun
Lakes	Loch-Lomond	District	Wey	Loch-Neas	Loch-Neay
Mountains	Ben Nevis	Pennine Chain	Snowdon	Ben Nevis	Karentull
National Emblems					
Flag					



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e  
i

Royal crest

Royal helm

Dexter (right-hand)  
supporter

Shield:  
First quarter  
England

Third quarter  
Ireland

Motto

Mantling

Sinister (left-hand)  
supporter

Second quarter  
Scotland

Fourth quarter  
England

Compartment



# UK symbols



telephone box



red double-decker bus



a Scotsman in a national costume



beefeater



black taxi cab



Big Ben



monster in Loch Ness



or Re  
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ly wa  
a su



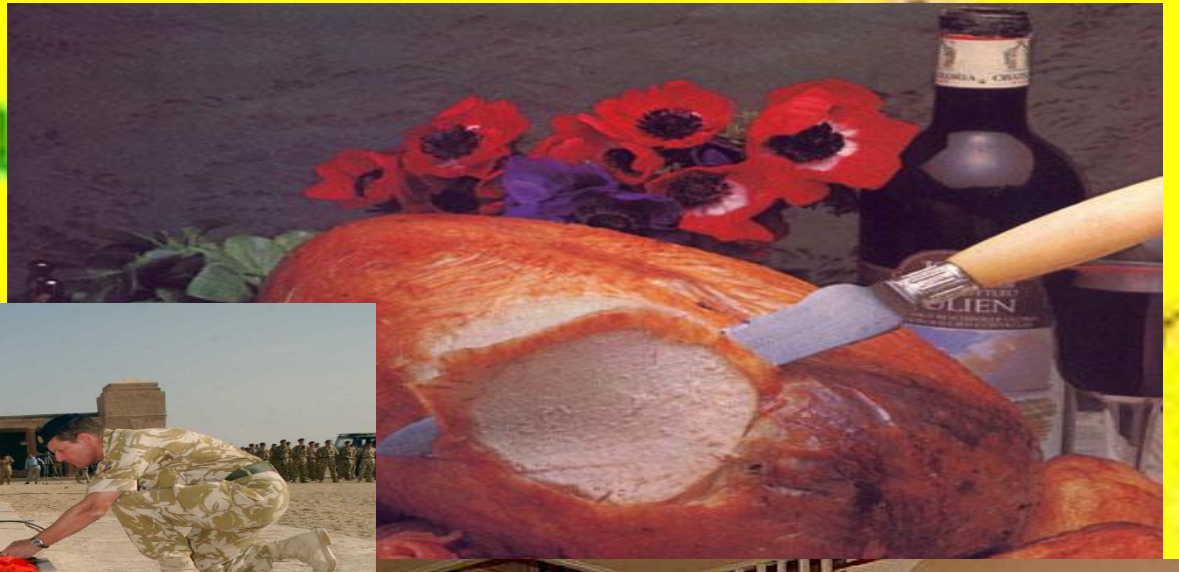
## BRITISH TRADITIONAL FOODS

British food has traditionally been based on beef, lamb, pork, chicken and fish and generally served with potatoes.



Roast Beef

Roast Beef







## THE MONARCHY



Queen Elizabeth II was born on 21 April 1926 (her birthday is officially celebrated in June); married Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, on 20 November 1947; acceded to the throne on 6 February 1952; and was [crowned on 2 June 1953](#). Her official

## EXECUTIVE POWER

The party which wins majority seats in the House of Commons at a general election forms the **Government**. The Queen appoints its leader as the **Prime Minister**. The Prime Minister appoints a team of main ministers as the **Cabinet** (about 20 people) who take decisions on major policy. The second largest party form the official Opposition with its leader and "shadow cabinet". The opposition has a duty to criticise government policies and to present an alternative programme.



## LEGISLATIVE POWER



The British constitution, unlike that of most other countries, is not written as a single document. It is formed partly by statute, partly by common law and partly by convention. It can be altered by an Act of Parliament, or by general agreement to change a convention. British parliamentary system is one of the oldest in the world, it developed slowly during the 13<sup>th</sup> century after King John's signature of Magna Carta in 1215.

The supreme law-making body in the country is **Parliament**. It consists of the Sovereign, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The **House of Lords** is made up of hereditary and life peers and peeresses (Lords Temporal), including the law lords appointed to undertake the judicial duties of the House, and the Lord Spiritual (the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and 24 bishops of the Church of England). Its main function is to bring the wide experience of its members (on mid-1990 there were 1,189 of them) into the process of law making. The House of Lords is a revising chamber.

**Thank you for your attention!**

